









## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"YORCK" ..... Capt. Radermann	WEDNESDAY, 14th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" ..... Capt. F. von Biorer	About WEDNESDAY, 14th July.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" ..... Capt. D. Leor	FRIDAY, 16th July, 10 A.M.
KODAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNHO" ..... Capt. F. Seibert	Beginning of July.

For further Particulars, apply to

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STREAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	19th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	ARMAN	HEGIC	20th July, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOMKIN	Charbonnel	22nd Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	CALEDON	VIEN	23rd Aug., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the On's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1909.

## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KODANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers of the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers of the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

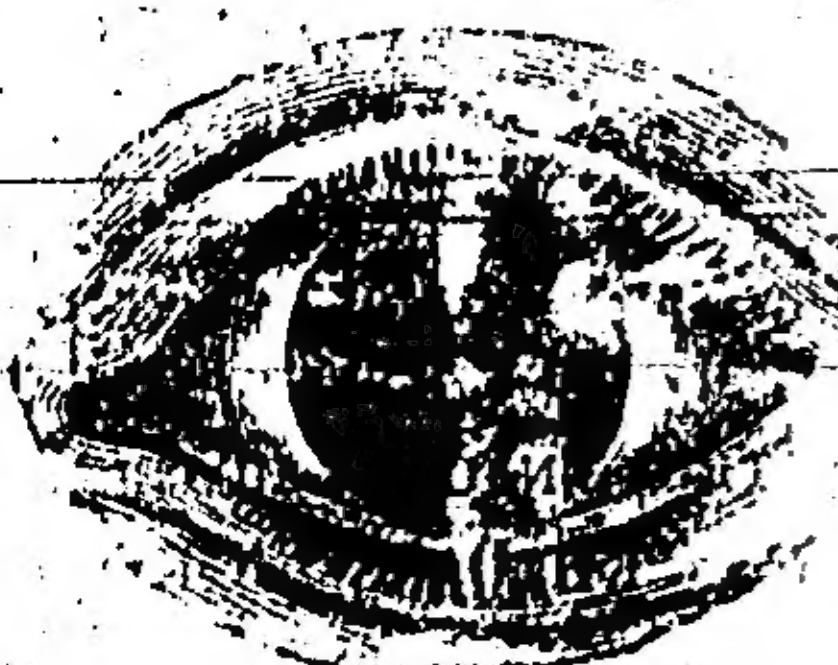
The Company's Own Wharf near Wlog Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO &amp; CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask or write for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight" free.

LONDON.

GALATHEA.

SHANGHAI.

11, 12th Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

19, Beckett Street

166, Market Road.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

## GUNBOAT FOR MACAO.

## CHRISTENING CEREMONY.

The christening ceremony of the new gunboat for Macao, which was built in England and despatched to Hongkong in sections, will take place on Wednesday next. We understand that Madame Rocard, wife of the Governor of Macao, will christen the vessel which is to be named after the Portuguese colony. It may not be improbable that Governor Rocard will also be present at the function which should be an interesting one in view of the large number of Portuguese officials of naval, military and civil rank who will congregate in Hongkong on that occasion. The launching will take place at the Kowloon Docks.

## SMUGGLING INTO AMERICA.

## HONGKONG AGENTS' METHODS.

An interesting side-light was thrown upon the methods pursued by agents in Hongkong of smuggling Chinese into the United States in the course of the hearing of a case, which came before the Appeal Court this morning.

The appellants in the case were the Po On firm, shoemakers, of 210, Queen's Road West, and the respondent was Chan Kwan Shan, a merchant of 24, Queen's Road Central.

In the original action the Chan Kwan Shan was plaintiff, and the Po On firm, together with Ng Ching Chuen, a partner, were defendants.

The plaintiff claimed the recovery of a sum of \$200, which had been deposited at the request of the defendant with one Chan Yik Po; and which deposit defendant guaranteed to be given up to the plaintiff by a written guarantee dated 23rd April, 1908. The plaintiff stated that the deposit was not returned by Chan Yik Po to him on demand, and he claimed its return and brought the action because he thought the firm were intending to close up their business.

In this action Mr. E. Potter (instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro) appeared for the appellants, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., with whom was Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon, was for the respondents.

As will be remembered in the original action judgment was given against the Po On firm, and the appeal now made was made on the ground that the firm as a firm was not responsible for a guarantee given by a partner.

Counsel were engaged for several hours in arguing this point of law, and in the course of the hearing the fact was brought out that this sum of \$200 paid down on deposit was deposited with Chan Yik Po on the understanding that a certain Chinese had to be safely smuggled into the United States in defiance of the Chinese Exclusion Act. The failure of this operation, of course, led to the request of the return of the money.

The case was then adjourned.

## ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

## CELEBRATION OF GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Yesterday, July 4th, being the feast of the Rev. Bro. Christian, director of St. Joseph's College, the present and past pupils gave a concert in honour of the occasion. His Lordship Mgr. Pozzoni, accompanied by Rev. G. Spada, was present. On entering the concert hall, his Lordship and Bro. Christian were greeted with loud and prolonged applause, while Mr. O. Baptista, the pianist, struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." The hall wore its most festive appearance, being tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens. Conspicuous among the decorations were the Shield and the Cup which the Senior and Junior teams secured during the last football season.

Master Peter Prevost read an appropriate address from the present pupils, while Master Cheung Kai read an address in Chinese on behalf of the Chinese section of the School. The greetings of the past pupils were tendered, in short but eloquent addresses, by Messrs. F. M. de Jesus, A. da Silva and J. Alves. The latter gentleman, who is vice-president of the Catholic Union being much impressed with the necessity of co-operation among his compatriots in the Colony, graciously offered a scholarship of \$25.00 to the boys of the College for the best essay on "Co-operation."

His Lordship Mgr. Pozzoni also said a few words appropriate to the occasion. At the conclusion Rev. Bro. Christian thanked one and all for their kind greetings and a very enjoyable afternoon was brought to a close by drinking the health of the venerable head of the College.

The programme of entertainment was as follows:—

- 1—Overture, "The Star Spangled Banner," Mr. O. Baptista
- 2—Address to Rev. Bro. Director, Peter Prevost
- 3—Duet, "Who's that Calling," R. Baptista & R. Bourguignon
- 4—Song, "Home, Sweet Home," R. Baptista
- 5—Recitation, "The Twain," J. Collico
- 6—Song, "Old Folks Home," R. Baptista
- 7—Song, "The Minstrel Boy," R. Bourguignon
- 8—Address in Chinese to Rev. Bro. Director, Cheung Kai
- 9—The Trumpet, F. Murray
- 10—Song, "Britannia the pride of the ocean," A. Rodrigues
- 11—Violin Solo, J. Travatore
- 12—Song, "The wearing of the Green," J. Lopes
- 13—A Schoolboy's dialogue, (Guineas, A. Basso, J. Lopes)
- 14—Duet, "Whispering Hope," R. Bourguignon & R. Baptista
- 15—The Marmalade, F. Murray, E. Guineas
- 16—The song that reached my heart, R. Bourguignon
- 17—God Save Ireland, J. Lopes
- 18—The Star Spangled Banner, J. Lopes

## AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that the will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars and Cuffs renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiors will also be most grateful for any PARCELS of old RAYGLOTTES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Weekdays, 10th April 1909.

## THE KOWLOON O. C. OPEN

## AIR CONCERT.

Favoured by a calm evening, though not quite so, appropriately, happy in this respect as last year, the K. C. Club's annual open air concert took place on Saturday evening, and a large crowd occupied seats in the sensibly arranged auditorium. The grounds were nicely decorated, and plenty of electric lights lit up the little stage and orchestra. Mr. Stewart and his Committee are to be congratulated on a financial success; but, why such tedious 'Waits'? The singers were not heard to the same advantage as they might have been, for the sound board of the specially erected stage was covered with flags, marring the very effect the world was put up for. Last year this was seen to, hence the superior acoustic effects.

Mrs. Bellios sang "A Chain of Roses" prettily, and in response to an undoubted encore, gave us a dainty little *morceau*, which showed off her well trained voice so well that she had to again bow acknowledgments. Miss Parke was down for "Kashmiri Song" by Laurence Hope. Had this been accounted for without the drapery, her voice would have been better heard. Later she sang "Love's Garden" for which she took a recall. A real encore was that given to Mr. White, who, although he had just obliged by singing the difficult "The moon hath raised her lamp above" ("Lily of Killarney") with Mr. Ayris, in place of the duet down for Mrs. Kew and that gentleman, lustily translated "The Trumpeter." Spontaneous and general applause was the result. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Gonzales disappointed their friends, but Mr. Gregory was quite a success, the little Customs Officer breaking his audience all up with his versatility. His "character" song and dance were very quaint. So was his musical farce. The glass solos were clever, and should be a nice drawing room attraction.

Turning to the instrumental part of the programme, the 13th Rajputs once more made their bow to a Hongkong audience, and very heartily were they greeted. They first played the selection from "Il Trovatore." This music, with its abundant charm of Italian melody, won for Mr. Coke and his men a feeling appreciation, which, viewing the wandering harmonic subtleties and instrumental colouring, was or is, a tribute to the skilful interpretation of the Hongkong band. The *Misère* chorus opened with the bell, which, of sonorous, and in-tune tone, rung out, as in the play, while this beautiful part of the work was played. Then followed the crude and difficult "Ahms, with what anguish," and cornet solo so well known as *oh che la morte*, the finale to which was splendidly worked up. Probably, some will say that the recitative for baritone was as good as anything, the light and shade, and general expression causing audible exclamations. At the conclusion the audience were untitled in their applause. But the *finis de resistance* of the evening was undoubtedly the overture to William Tell which those present would not allow the band to leave without acknowledgment. Mr. Coke, whose conducting is singularly clear, yet emphatic, gave us a charming interpretation of a time-honoured work. The storm's approach, its gradual cessation, the pretty 3-4 movement in which Rossini reproduces the calm after the *orage*. One heard the shepherds playing their flageolets on the hill sides while the birds sang merrily, welcoming once again their bright sun. Never too arrogant in any one section, the Rajputs certainly excelled themselves, and, after the quick movement, in which bye-the-bye, the cornets opened in excellent tone and crispness, and drums played with precision, the audience, ladies and their escorts, broke out into rounds of applause, which Mr. Coke made the band acknowledge by first saluting the listeners, and then repeating the quick movement.

"Dorothy" Selection, Celliers' masterpiece, was always noteworthy for its haunting scene. The band not only took us back to the old days of the 8. Voy, but gave us the inspiring hunting music with effects—whips and cries being smartly worked up during the translation. The reeds surpassed themselves, and we must not forget to mention the splendid handling of the tenor saxophone, which, we learn, opened the overture instead of the bassoon. We congratulate the officers on the artistic contribution to the programme by their band. "The King" was played shortly before midnight, but many people left when the selection was over. We again felicitate Mr. Stewart and his Committee on the general success of the concert.

## BENGERS' Food

is quite distinct from any other. It possesses the remarkable property of rendering milk, with which it is mixed when used, quite easy of digestion by children, invalids and convalescents.

Benger's Food is sold in Cans by Chemists, etc. everywhere.

## Intimations.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., Ltd.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
(IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.)		
Docking Length ..... 515 ft.	Docking Length ..... 376 ft.	Docking Length ..... 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks ..... 28 "	Water on Blocks ... 26 "	Water on Blocks ..... 21 1/2 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repair.

Telephones: Nos 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

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## To Let.

## TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

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## TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG &amp; KOWLOON LAND &amp; LOAN CO., LTD.

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

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## TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR and GODOWN, together or separately, No. 6 Des Vaux Road, Central.

Apply to—

PHIROZ SHA B. PETIT &amp; CO., or at the premises.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1909.

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## TO LET.

NOS. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

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## TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 162, DES VAUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June 1909.

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## TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—

THE COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT, E. D. Sassoon &amp; Co., Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

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## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

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## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

A RICKSHAW with BICYCLE RUBBER TYRED WHEELS in Good Condition.

Apply to—

S. D. SETNA, No. 6, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1909.

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## FOR SALE.

## "ADLER" TYPEWRITERS

## THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1909 Model No. 7 with the latest improvement, the lightest touch, the strongest and the best ever produced.

We sell our Adler under our guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-hand Typewriters.

AND

Rented out by day or week.

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALITY.

## DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

33-35, Des Vaux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

[41]

## PARA VENDA.

GRANDE sortimento de LIVROS de MISSA em Portuguez, encadernados em lindas capas de phantasia e de diversas cores.

Precos modicos.

Dirija-se a

GRACA &amp; CO.,

37, Des Vaux Road,

Hongkong, 8 June 1909.

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## Intimations.

Powell's  
Furnishing  
Department

is now replete with an entirely new collection of

BEDROOM  
SUITES

of the well known "POWELL" quality in solid teakwood, embracing a wide range of designs to suit the modest home or the mansion, at prices varying from

**\$140 to \$325.**

A visit to our showrooms, will convince intending purchasers, that the solid and durable construction of these suites is attained without detracting from the artistic appearance, which we claim is a special feature of the "POWELL" productions.

We are keeping well up with the times, with regard to the new systems of

MODERN  
OFFICE  
FITTINGS

and have now in our showrooms, a selection of the newest styles in

SECTIONAL  
BOOKCASES

AND

FILING  
CABINETS

on the vertical Sectional System allowing any number of sections to be built upwards or at the side, as further filing space becomes necessary.

QUOTATIONS gladly and promptly given for any description of OFFICE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

POWELL'S  
(FIRST FLOOR)ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS,

88, Queen's Road.

## Intimations.



Colonial Secretary's Department.  
HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, till Noon on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1909 for the purchase of the privilege known as the Opium Farm established under the Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909, that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of selling, within the Colony, (including the New Territories), Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1910.

Full information as to conditions of tendering, &c., can be obtained from the Colonial Treasurer.

A. M. THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.

and July, 1909.

## CONDITIONS OF TENDERING.

1. No tender will be received unless the tenderer produces a receipt from the Treasurer for—

(i.) A deposit of \$10,000, or of Title Deeds, or other approved securities to a like amount; and

(ii.) An agreement, to be executed by him on a form provided by the Treasurer to the effect that, if he should decline to accept a grant of the Farm on the terms of the tender sent in by him or fail to give the prescribed security for such grant, such deposit or securities shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Such deposit must be completed not later than Noon on the 30th day of August, 1909. All deposits will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

2. The tender must state the monthly sum offered for the Farm as rent.

3. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

4. The successful tenderer shall before the 1st day of January, 1910, deposit with the Treasurer approved securities, either money or title deeds, to the value of three months' rent of the Farm for the due performance of the conditions on which the privilege is granted and of the stipulations or agreement in respect thereof and the security previously deposited with the Treasurer on the tender being received will be retained until such successful tenderer shall have deposited such security. Particulars of the Security offered must be submitted to the Treasurer before the 1st day of November, 1909, for the approval of the Government, and the security shall be in such form as the Treasurer may require. The deeds of land in any British Territory may be submitted for approval.

5. The Governor-in-Council will execute to the accepted tenderer a Grant in the form, or as near thereto as may be, hereinafter set out, as soon as the security has been completed to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council; and the Grantee shall sign a counterpart of such Grant.

6. During the continuance of the privileges the successful tenderer shall be entitled to the use of a trade mark to be approved by the Governor-in-Council on all Opium prepared by him.

Conditions to be fulfilled by the Grantee of the Opium Farm, and the breach of which will involve liability to the forfeiture of the Grant and of the Security deposited with the Treasurer.

(1) To pay the monthly fee regularly in advance, from the 1st day of March, 1909, on the first day of each month.

(2) To have no Raw Opium in possession except what is reported through the Import and Exports Office; and, under the special permission of the Governor to exceed that amount is obtained, to draw not more than 900 chests of Raw Opium in each completed year of the Farm; if any Prepared Opium is imported into the Colony by the Farmer an equivalent deduction must be made in the number of chests of Raw Opium drawn by him.

(3) Not to part with any Opium in the raw state either by sale or otherwise, but only Prepared Opium fit for smoking.

(4) Not to grant to any person any licence to boil or prepare Opium.

(5) To have one establishment only for boiling; such establishment to be approved by the Governor.

(6) Not to have loose Opium (as defined by the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1887,) elsewhere than in his boiling establishment or any Raw Opium other than that covered by removal permit.

(7) To observe, perform and keep the provisions of the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1887, and of the Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909.

## FORM OF GRANT.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME I, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, in Executive Council, send Greeting.

WHEREAS, by the Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909, it is enacted amongst other things, that the Governor-in-Council may grant in the manner provided by the said Ordinances, to any person, for such considerations and for such period and in such form as from time to time may be determined by the Governor-in-Council, the sole privilege of preparing Opium, and of selling, within the Colony, Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium; AND that the accepted bidder for, or the grantee of, such privileges, before he shall become entitled to the benefit thereof, shall give such security as the Governor-in-Council may require for the due performance of the conditions of such privileges and of his stipulations or agreement in respect thereof; AND WHEREAS the Governor-in-Council has (hereinafter referred to as the Grantee) the privileges hereinafter mentioned, and known as the Opium Farm, established under the said Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909, for the term of three years from the 1st day of March, 1910, inclusive, for the monthly sum of \$10,000, on the conditions hereinafter contained; AND WHEREAS the Grantee has given the prescribed security for such grant to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council:

KNOW YE, therefore, that in pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the premises and of the payment by the Grantee of the monthly sum of \$10,000, in advance, on the first day of each month, in advance, during the term hereby granted, and in pursuance of the said Ordinances, I, THE SAID GOVERNOR, by and with the advice of the said Executive Council, has given and granted, and by these presents the same is hereby confirmed, unto the said Grantee, the sole privilege of preparing Opium, and of selling, within the Colony, Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium, for three years from the 1st day of March, 1910, inclusive, for the monthly sum of \$10,000, on the conditions hereinafter contained.

## Intimations.

seal of the said Colony for myself and my successors in the Government of the same, DO GIVE AND GRANT unto the Grantee, his executors and administrators, the sole privilege of preparing Opium, and of selling within the said Colony, (including the New Territories), Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross, and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium, for and during the term hereinafter expressed, in conformity with, and subject to the Ordinances in that behalf provided, and to the following conditions and stipulations:—

1. That the said monthly sum of \$10,000 shall, during the said term, be paid regularly in advance to the Colonial Treasurer and without demand on the first day of each calendar month, the first of such payments being made on the 1st day of March, 1910.

2. That the Grantee shall have no Raw Opium in possession except what is reported through the Import and Exports Office, and unless the special permission of the Governor to exceed that amount is obtained, shall not draw more than nine hundred chests of Raw Opium in each completed year of the Farm; and that if any prepared Opium is imported into the Colony by the Grantee an equivalent deduction shall be made in the number of chests of Raw Opium drawn by the Grantee.

3. That the Grantee shall not part with any Opium in the raw state either by sale or otherwise, but only prepared Opium fit for smoking.

4. That the Grantee shall not grant to any person any licence to boil or prepare Opium.

5. That the Grantee shall have only one establishment for boiling and preparing Opium; such establishment to be approved by the Governor.

6. That the Grantee shall be at liberty at any time to depose such person or persons as he may think fit to supervise the boiling and preparation of Opium in the boiling establishment.

7. That the Grantee shall not have loose Opium (as defined by the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1887,) elsewhere than in his boiling establishment, and shall not have in his possession or under his control any Raw Opium other than that covered by a removal permit authorizing the conveyance of such Raw Opium to such establishment.

8. That the Grantee, if any of the provisions of the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1887, or of the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891-1909, or of any rules or regulations made thereunder, or of any of the above conditions or stipulations, shall involve the liability to a forfeiture of the grant and of the security deposited with the Colonial Treasurer.

AND so as that the Grantee, his executors, and administrators, subject to such conditions and stipulations, shall and lawfully may have and enjoy the whole profit, benefit, commodity, and advantage, from time to time, during the said term, coming, growing, accruing and arising by reason of the said privileges, TO HAVE, HOLD, USE, EXERCISE, AND ENJOY the premises hereby granted, subject as aforesaid, together with the power to grant licences as in the said Ordinances provided subject to such conditions as shall from time to time be approved by the Governor-in-Council, and all other powers incident to the said privileges, and all benefit and advantage of the said Ordinances and conditions or any of them, unto the Grantee, his executors, and administrators, for and during and unto the full end and term of three whole years commencing with the first day of March, 1910: PROVIDED always that these presents are upon this express condition, that if, at any time during the said term hereby granted, the Grantee, his executors, or administrators, shall not upon his or their part or behalf, pay the said monthly rent at the time appointed or shall fail to observe, perform, and keep any of the said conditions and stipulations, or any of the provisions of these presents, or of the said Ordinances or any of them, then and in any or either of the said cases it shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to cancel these presents, and in such case the same shall forthwith cease, determine and be utterly void, save as hereinafter provided: PROVIDED always, and it is hereby expressly declared, that the said executors, or administrators, or the Grantee, shall be and remain liable to make good to the Government all losses and expenses incurred by reason of such default in payment or by reason of the non-observance, or non-performance of any of the said conditions and stipulations or any of the provisions of these presents or of the said Ordinances, or by reason of any re-sale or re-grant of the said privileges which the Governor-in-Council may thereupon make.

PROVIDED always that in the event of the exportation of Raw Opium from India being so restricted during the term hereby granted, as in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council seriously to affect the business of the Grantee, the issue of proof whereof shall rest on the Grantee, the Governor-in-Council upon the application of the Grantee, may reduce the rent payable under this Grant to such amount or may modify the terms of this Grant in such manner as to the Governor-in-Council may seem equitable.

PROVIDED also that in the event of the exportation of Raw Opium from India being prohibited during the term hereby granted and the Grantee not being able to procure sufficient opium for boiling the Grantee may give notice to the Governor-in-Council of his desire to surrender this Grant, and, if in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council such prohibition seriously affects the business of the Grantee, the issue of proof whereof shall rest on the Grantee, the Governor-in-Council may thereupon, or so soon thereafter as he may deem desirable, cancel the same. Nothing in the two preceding provisions is to be taken to mean that an alteration in the quantity of opium exported from India is to be accepted as *prima facie* evidence that the Farmer is entitled to a reduction of rent or to a modification of the terms of this Grant.

IN WITNESS whereof, I, THE SAID GOVERNOR, have set my Hand and the seal of the said Colony to these presents on the day of 1909.

## D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER  
AND  
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.  
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.  
My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of savagery, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect high toned manner; I endeavour to take special precautions against possible dangers; I use fresh materials daily.  
The removal of Tattoos with distinct and permanent results is a specialty.  
Residence: 60, Queen's Road, Central.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

Patrons: His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir Hedworth Lamington, G.C.B.; His Excellency Maj. Genl. R. G. Broadwood, C.B.; Rear-Admiral H. Lyon, R.N., Committee The Friends of the Hongkong Jockey Club (Ex-Officio). The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G.; Messrs. J. Johnston, J. A. Jupp, H. P. White, G. R. Hall-Bruton, John Paterson, and Major W. A. Eaton, Judges; Mr. J. A. Jupp and Major W. A. Eaton, Handicappers; Messrs. H. F. White and F. B. Deacon, Clerks of the Scales; Mr. H. G. Gadge, starter; Mr. J. Paterson, and Starter; Mr. M. S. Sassoon, timekeeper; Mr. G. Gordon Mackie, book sec. and treasurer.

The third meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club this season took place at Pappy Valley on Saturday last when fine weather favoured the spectators, who were not in very large numbers, at the Race Course. There was only a fair attendance of ladies. The trialist was conducted as usual and attracted quite a number of patrons. The racing was excellent and provided some exciting finishes, notably in the hurdle race which was won by Blue Roin (Mr. Johnston) and the mile and a quarter flat race (handicap), won by Seafoam. Proceedings were continued in the course of the afternoon by selection played by the Band of the "Buff." Detailed results of the races are appended:—

1.—3.30 p.m.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE.—For subscription: griffins of season, 1908-09. Weight for griffins as per scale. Winners of one race at this season's gymkhana, or at 1909 meeting, to lbs. extra; two or more races, 12 lbs. extra. To be ridden by owners. Pony to have been the property of rider for at least one month prior to date of entry. Entrance fee \$5. First prize: presented, and prize: \$25.00. 3rd prize: \$10.00. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Blank's Grey Back, 169 lbs. (Owner) 1  
Mr. F. B. Deacon's Butcher, 164 lbs. (Owner) 2  
Mr. H. G. Mohr's Lyman, 155 lbs. (Owner) 3  
Penalty of 14 lbs.

Tamar was the only entrant for this race that did not face the starter. After one false start the race got away level with one another. Passing the spectators' stand Grey Back had the smallest advantage of Lyman by a neck. Butcher bringing up the rear. In procession after the field covered the next two stages of the course. Up the incline Butcher reduced his distance from Lyman who made a plucky attempt to close with the leader with whom he drew level round the village where the trio bunched. It was difficult to tell who held the premier position in the home straight, but Grey Back had the position of advantage on the rails, whilst Lyman was closed in between him and Butcher. Grey Back was being easily ridden and won as easily. The race for second place was a capital one, Butcher beating Lyman by a length.

Time: 2m. 21secs.  
Winner: \$17.70.  
Cash Sweeps: 1st \$15.45; 2nd \$5.70; 3rd \$28.35.

2.—3.50 p.m.—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 to 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. A cup called the "Gymkhana Cup" will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the gymkhana stakes at the gymkhana meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 1 lb. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 1 lb. to be deducted next time he starts. Such a lb. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalty without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 25 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd prize: \$15. (Half entrance fees to go to winner.)

Points awarded up to date are as follows:—  
Garth..... 8  
Triad..... 6  
Sportman..... 1  
Best Friend..... 1  
Mr. Dryadust's Triad, 145 lbs. (Mackie) 1  
Mr. Dryadust's Best Friend, 151 lbs. (Dupree) 2  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Garth, 154 lbs. (Johnstone) 3

\* 5 lbs. allowance.  
+ 10 lbs. penalty.  
§ 5 lbs. penalty.

Getting away in partnership on the fall of the flag, Garth and Best Friend maintained the companionship racing all the way neck and neck right round the course to the village. Triad was a couple of lengths behind. While the leaders were contesting for honours between themselves Mr. Mackie called upon Triad who, answering gamely, made a splendid start and within the next furlong had overtaken the leaders and won by over ten lengths from his stable companion, who was about the same length ahead of Garth for second place.

Time: 3m. 07.  
Winner: \$12.40.  
Cash Sweeps: 1st \$34.41; 2nd \$21.70; 3rd \$43.35.

3.—4.10 p.m.—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies; Entrance fee \$5. First prize: presented, and prize: \$50.00. 3rd prize: \$10. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

In the event of top weights not starting weights to be raised all round, i.e., top weight starting to carry 16 lbs.  
Mr. J. Johnston's Harriet, 167 lbs. (Johnstone) 1  
Mr. F. B. Deacon's Dart, 166 lbs. (Dupree) 2  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's H. B. (Johnstone) 3

Mr. O. C. R. Hill's Deadweight, 160 lbs. (Moore) 0  
Mr. Lesson's Soudan, 157 lbs. (Owens) 0  
Mr. Blank's Sir Joseph, 154 lbs. (Morley) 0  
Lieut. Beckwith's Cavalier, 148 lbs. (Commodore Lyon) 0

Cavalier and Sir Joseph were responsible for one false start. Cavalier unseated his jockey (Commodore Lyon) and tumbled out of the course. When the flag dropped Cavalier was not in the race. Dart had the advantage of a very poor start with Harriet second and holly pursued by H. B. Sir Joseph was several lengths behind. From the outset the race resolved itself into a contest between the three leaders. Harriet overtook Dart going down the incline from the Rock and his leadership from that stage to the winning post was never threatened. The other ponies contested every inch of ground for second place, resulting in a win for Dart, H. B. being third. Sir Joseph tumbled last.

Time: 1.34.43.  
Winner: \$10.30.  
Cash Sweeps: 1st \$42.65; 2nd \$17.90; 3rd \$58.95.

4.—4.45 p.m.—INDIVIDUAL TENT-PEGGING COMPETITION.—China ponies only to be used. Best of three runs. 3 Points for a Carry's for a Draw and 1 for a Touch. The Judge has at his disposal 2 points for Pace and Style over all three runs. Lance exercises will not count towards style. Lances as supplied by the Club, or of a similar pattern must be used. Entrance fee \$2. A Cup will be presented at each Competition by the Hongkong Gymkhana Club.

Mr. John Johnston ac. Blue Roin, 159 lbs. (Johnstone) 1  
Major Eaton ac. "The Buffs," 159 lbs. (Dupree) 2  
Mr. W. S. Dupree ac. "The Buffs," 159 lbs. (Dupree) 3  
Mr. Johnston scored 11 points, Major Eaton 10, and Mr. Dupree 9.

Cash Sweeps: 1st \$37.60; 2nd \$9.60; 3rd \$16.80.

5.—5.15 p.m.—HURDLE RACE. ONE AND A QUARTER MILE.—Over not less than eight flights of hurdles. For all China ponies. Catch weights 11 stones, 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than 2 official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. 1st prize: presented, and prize: \$25. 3rd prize: \$10. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. John Johnston ac. Blue Roin, 159 lbs. (Johnstone) 1  
Mr. Dryadust's Best Friend, 159 lbs. (Dupree) 2  
Mr. D. L. M. Tamar, 154 lbs. (Owner) 3  
Major H. Fiedley's Polo Stick, 166 lbs. (Owner) 0

Mr. Gegg's The Gift, 151 lbs. (Mackie) 0  
Captain Leah's Macao, 154 lbs. (Mackie) 0  
Mr. Thickness's Have a Bag, 163 lbs. (Owner) 0

\* 5 lb. allowance.  
+ 10 lb. overweight.  
§ 10 lb. overweight.

The Gift bolted before the race started and trotted into the stable. He was led again to the post and delayed the start several minutes. Blue Roin got away on the fall of the flag but refused his advantage and when the field passed the Grand Stand for the first time, the order was Polo Stick first, Have a Bag second and Macao third. The Gift, tired out, brought up the rear. All the hurdles were cleared in fine style. Johnston on Blue Roin rushed to the front at the football stand with Polo Stick second and on his heels Best Friend third. Blue Roin now made the best of his leadership and when the village hurdle was negotiated he had some twenty lengths to spare from the second pony, Best Friend. Dupree's mount pluckily answered the spur and but for a slight error in the final home hurdle looked like winning. Blue Roin was not to be denied the race and won by a clear length. Tamar got into third place by only a neck.

Winner: \$12.80.  
Cash Sweeps: 1st \$40.35; 2nd \$16.10; 3rd \$58.05.

6.—5.40 p.m.—ONE AND A QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE. HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. First prize: presented by the Hongkong Gymkhana Club, and prize: \$25. 3rd prize: \$10. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

In the event of top weights not starting weights to be raised all round, i.e., top weight starting to carry 16 lbs.

Mr. Lesson's Sealom, 146 lbs. (Dupree) 1  
Mr. J. Johnston's Just-in-Time, 161 lbs. (Johnstone) 2  
Mr. Blank's Grey Back, 150 lbs. (Morley) 3  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Lammerton, 155 lbs. (Mackie) 0

The last race of the day produced the most exciting finish and was won by Sealom. The start was a good one. Grey Back led the quartette, followed by the favourite, Just-in-Time, with Lammerton third. Sealom was last. There was no change in the order going past the judge's box. Sealom overhauled Lammerton at the Bowington Gate and soon reduced his distance from the leaders. Negotiating the hill up to the Rock, Just-in-Time caught up to Grey Back and led into the village and round the bend into the home straight when a grand race ensued. The primrose with the silver cash steering the outer course, while Just-in-Time hugged the rail, answered every call of the whip and beat the favourite by just a head and so secured the judge's verdict amidst great excitement. Grey Back was a good third.

Time: \$2.45.  
Winner: \$12.20.  
Cash Sweeps: 1st \$57.55; 2nd \$19.30; 3rd \$90.65.

7.—5.45 p.m.—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies; Entrance fee \$5. First prize: presented, and prize: \$50.00. 3rd prize: \$10. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

In the event of top weights not starting weights to be raised all round, i.e., top weight starting to carry 16 lbs.  
Mr. J. Johnston's Harriet, 167 lbs. (Johnstone) 1  
Mr. F. B. Deacon's Dart, 166 lbs. (Dupree) 2  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's H. B. (Johnstone) 3

## Intimations.



NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF FLOUR and LUMPS in connection with the Coaling of H.M. Ships, &c., at Hongkong, for a period of 12 months from the 1st August, 1909.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon on 16th July, 1909.

A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of Tender.

Hongkong, and July, 1909.

## JUST Landed:

The well-known and famous brandy

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XXX Very Old Fine ..... \$3.50

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Samples on application. Coast

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Wholesale, 30th September, 1909.

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSE:

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE.

No. 39, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., with as follows:

"We have pleasure in stating that LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Accoutrements to our Disp



OUR Canton correspondent writes under Saturday's date:—A telegram has been received from the officials of Kwai Lum, Kwangtung, advising that incessant and heavy rainfall had been experienced there during the last week and the floods have consequently risen considerably raising the volume of water to flow furiously on the West River. The village in the riverine districts along the River are warned in this message to take precautionary steps to avoid the ravages of floods.



exceedingly difficult, not to believe, but to understand. But there is this further difficulty. Everything that took place in Messrs. Hastings' office between Mr. Wong Hui Tung and Mr. Dixon was through the medium of an interpreter. Everything that Mr. Wong says took place might be perfectly true and yet never have reached or been understood by Mr. Dixon. There is only one piece of evidence so far as I can see which directly associates Mr. Dixon with the payment of the money whether for loans or the \$500 for costs, which it is alleged was embezzled. Mr. Wong says he paid the money into Mr. Dixon's hands. But it is with regard to this case that what I said at the beginning of this judgment is important. The question is not whether if the case had been between Messrs. Hastings and Mr. Dixon which would be entitled to a verdict but whether the case against Mr. Dixon, if it had been presented dispassionately by a public officer, has been proved. It is not a case as to who ought to have produced Hong, the dismissed interpreter, as a witness, but whether this case can be proved without him, whether we can exercise our disciplinary powers in the absence of the person who can alone give the evidence which would bring home the offence with which Mr. Dixon stands charged as a solicitor. It is said he will not come because he would incriminate himself. That is irrelevant to this issue. He might be dead and yet the difficulty would be just the same. I agree that possibly the facts connected with the charges if well founded might have come to Mr. Hastings' knowledge without Hong. But Hong is, as the case stands, at the bottom of the whole thing and I ask myself this question—Can this charge be proved without him as the case stands? It will be said—Look at the difficulties. Is it fair to impose this obligation on Messrs. Hastings?—In this case. Yes. The question would raise entirely different considerations if Messrs. Hastings had merely dismissed Mr. Dixon and he had brought an action for wrongful dismissal. We cannot treat this application as if it were such an action and even if we were to act upon Mr. Tam's evidence I am bound to say that the negotiations between Mr. Tam and Hong about getting Hong back into the office, in which almost a promise was made in Mr. Hastings' name to take him back, seem to throw a haze over it which I am certainly not going to attempt to dispel except to say this—it is really unnecessary to say—that much inducements or half promises, or whatever they may be called as were made by Tam to Hong were not made with Mr. John Hastings' authority but were the direct opposite of his intentions, expressed or implied. I think in the circumstances that this is again a case in which I should have adopted the Scotch formula "not proven" but as I cannot do so as in Wan Hi's case, I am bound to find the case is not established, subject to what I have to say on the subject of the alleged confession. To this alleged confession I now turn. Now here again we are confronted with a difficulty. A confession if proved cannot be pressed further than it actually went. The confession was that only small sums had been taken and in Police Court cases. This would cover Wan Hi's case but not Wong's case. But there is a far more serious matter to which I called the attention of the learned Counsel engaged. At the opening of the case Mr. Calhoun very wisely asked for the charges against his client to be formulated, and they were formulated. But this was for the sake of giving precision to the case. It could not possibly be said to be as in the object of charges formulated against a civil servant, in order to inform Mr. Dixon of what he was charged with, that was contained in the affidavits filed on the application for the rule and the question is whether we can ignore the fact that there is an allegation made in these affidavits that Mr. Dixon had confessed to having appropriated small sums belonging to the firm, I do not think we can look at it as merely a piece of corroborative evidence but as itself embodying a charge which is brought to the Court. I think therefore that we are bound to inquire whether the confession was made as alleged. Now in considering this I am moved by no consideration other than that of ascertaining which of two persons, both solicitors of this Court, is speaking the truth. Mr. Hastings asserts that Mr. Dixon made a definite confession. Mr. Dixon absolutely denies it. Nothing is more difficult in such circumstances to decide such a question. Human memory is so fallible that it is quite a common occurrence for an honourable man in reporting a conversation to put into the mouth of the person he has been talking with words which he himself used. If Mr. Dixon had alleged that there was a mistake in Mr. Hastings' version of what he said; that there was a misunderstanding we should perhaps have found more difficulty in arriving at the truth. But he has taken up the position that Mr. Hastings has deliberately perjured himself before the Court; he willfully perverted what he said, has put into his mouth things that he never said, that he has done this out of sheer malevolence, and with the ulterior design conceived some time since of getting rid of him, that it is all part of a deeply laid scheme devised in order to rid himself of a meddling clerk to whom many material benefits were in process of time seem to become due in order to economise the money that these benefits would cost the firm. To this Mr. Dixon has deliberately pledged himself. To this question put by Mr. Potter what motive he attributed to Mr. Hastings in making the statement relating to the confession, Mr. Dixon would have been entitled to say he spoke to facts alone and was not obliged to search for motive but he deliberately answered the question and attributed the motives as I have above specified them. By this he must stand or fall. I disbelieve the existence of the motives which he has attributed to Mr. John Hastings, not because he is the senior partner of a leading firm of solicitors and Mr. Dixon only his managing clerk but because I would not believe this of any man in the absence of evidence leading me inevitably to this conclusion. The Court does not assume motive, malevolence or other, merely because a witness chooses to allege it or even pledge his allegation by an oath. If the Court is to find motive it must be the necessary induction from evidence laid before it and not from reckless unsubstantiated statements. The only trace of such evidence is what I think was the somewhat undue haste which Mr. Hastings displayed in his letter of the 30th of March suspending Mr. Dixon and attributing delay to Mr. Dixon and his legal advisers in regard to the deed of arbitration which had been submitted to them. I think in this he was in the wrong but it certainly comes well within what I said at first with regard to Mr. Hastings' conduct, namely that it must be judged not by ordinary standards, but by honest endeavour to put oneself in the difficult position in which he stood. But of other evidence to support this allegation there is absolutely none. Mr. Hastings' views as to what has been called "Mr. Dixon's course of life" were candidly stated by him in the box. It was a legitimate view and not affected in the least by what is euphemistically termed the "narrow mind," but every detail which has been specified of the relationship official and social, between Mr. Hastings and Mr. Dixon from the beginning down to the early part of this year pointed to the opposite conclusion and therefore looking at the question as one merely of evidence I find this malicious motive on the part of Mr. Hastings not substantiated in any way and therefore unproved. In this judgment I have seemed perhaps to subject Mr. Hastings' action to criticism and to have left untouched Mr. Dixon's. I have done this deliberately because that seemed to be material to the great question whether those charges were proved and because I have been more than anxious that every point which could be argued in favour of Mr. Dixon should have all possible weight attached to it. But that must not be taken to imply that I approve of all Mr. Dixon's actions. Some of them are referred to in the judgment of my learned brother seem to be very deserving of criticism. I have not forgotten the fact and have endeavoured to give it its legitimate weight but Mr. Dixon has shaped his public conduct by that of an honest man—that is to say he offered to stand a public trial at the Assizes. But on the whole case and having in conjunction with my learned brother given it the most anxious consideration I can come to no other conclusion but this: that the confession was made by Mr. Dixon as Mr. Hastings alleges and that this corroborates the evidence given by Wan Hi, the facts of that case being covered by the terms of the confession, but that it does not corroborate the Wong-Hui Tung charge. Mr. Dixon is therefore suspended from practising in this Court for a space of three years.

Mr. Justice Gompertz said:—This is a motion for an order that the name of Clive Fletcher Dixon, a solicitor of this Court, be removed from the Roll of the Court, for gross misconduct in his capacity as solicitor. The facts are briefly as follows:—Mr. Dixon, who was admitted a solicitor in England in 1899, joined the firm of Hastings and Hastings, then John Hastings, in Hongkong, in 1901, on an agreement for four years' service as an assistant on a salary of £315 a year. He received various increments in salary and commission not stipulated for in his agreement during the course of this service. On the 15th April, 1907, before the expiry of his first agreement an agreement was entered into for five years under which Mr. Dixon was to receive a higher rate in dollars with increments in commission and salary and also to receive at the expiration of the term a partnership in the business. It is quite clear that the firm found Mr. Dixon a valuable man and the relations between them appeared to have been such as might have been expected between an enlightened employer and an able and trustworthy assistant. On the 2nd of February of this year Tam Wing Kwong, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, being on a visit to Hong Kong, an interpreter, who had recently quitted the service of the firm, received from him certain information which he communicated to Mr. John Hastings. Mr. Hastings saw Hong in his office on the next day, and on successive occasions, when the latter informed him that Mr. Dixon had been in the habit of paying into the office part only of monies paid by clients on account of costs, retaining the balance himself and giving to him, Hong, part of the money. Though Mr. Hastings pressed him for instances he gave none saying he was unable to do so. As a result of what he heard Mr. Hastings instituted inquiries which resulted in certain persons being discovered who have given evidence before us on which the present charges are based. On the 25th of March Mr. Hastings called Mr. Dixon into his room in the afternoon and told him what Mr. Hong Kam Ning had reported and that there was evidence on which a criminal prosecution might be brought and that he did not wish to prosecute and advised Mr. Dixon in effect to slip away quietly and without scandal. Mr. Hastings says that Mr. Dixon confessed to having taken money but in small sums only, and asked to be given another chance. This Mr. Dixon denies and says that he admitted having taken presents, but entirely denied any misappropriation. On March 31st Mr. Hastings wrote to Mr. Dixon stating that he must leave the office, as it was impossible for the firm to keep him any longer, and enclosing for signature an agreement cancelling the agreement for service. Receiving no reply Mr. Hastings wrote a further note on the 2nd of April requesting that the cancellation agreement might be signed and returned to him. On the same day Messrs. Ewens and Harston wrote a letter on behalf of Mr. Dixon denying that Mr. Dixon admitted having taken money and insisting on his rights under the agreement of service, and finally suggesting a meeting between Mr. Hastings and Mr. Hastings. It was proposed that the matter should be subject of an arbitration before the Chief Justice and negotiations continued for some time but eventually failing the present proceedings were brought. I will deal shortly with the specific charges which are before us. The first two are based on the evidence of Wong Hui Tung, that he lent to Mr. Dixon at the latter's request

during the process of a suit which Mr. Dixon was conducting on behalf of the firm \$500 in various sums on four different dates. The second is to the effect that he on the 18th or 19th of July paid Mr. Dixon \$500 for costs to the firm, which money Mr. Dixon has retained in his own hands. I will say at once that Wong Hui Tung gave his evidence in a clear and apparently straightforward manner. He expressed his regret at having to testify against Mr. Dixon, whom he said he regarded with feelings of gratitude, for the able manner in which he had conducted his case. It was suggested that the witness was not to be believed, as he had reasons for wishing to oblige Mr. Hastings inasmuch as he hoped for a remission of part of his bill of costs and as there was still a balance of about \$500 due to him outstanding in the hands of the firm. Now the witness was a man in a good position; the managing partner of an important silk business in Canton, and though the suggestion must, of course, be given its proper weight a vague expectation of this sort—not of course alleged to be based on any promise explicit or implicit on the part of Mr. Hastings—seems hardly a sufficient reason why he should be willing to come down from Canton and commit the grossest and most cold-blooded perjury against an innocent man. I must say that I felt extremely puzzled by Wong Hui Tung's statement that the loans to Mr. Dixon were not entered in the books of the firm but only in his own memorandum book, and that the payments of them fell not on all the partners but on three men only, of whom he was one. This admission is one which might have considerable significance and I cannot help wishing that we had a fuller explanation of it. However this is a matter of detail which I may or may not have to go into later on. Now the charges are of course very serious ones, borrowing money under the circumstances alleged—with no subsequent repayment, is a serious misconduct in a managing clerk—misappropriating money paid for costs is simply embezzlement. Is there any corroboration of Wong Hui Tung's evidence? The only other person alleged to have been present at these transactions is the interpreter Hong Kam Ning who has not been called. The witness Tam Wing Kwong stated that he believed Hong to have left the Colony. Canton and Macao seems to be the natural refuge of Chinese in Hongkong who have reasons of their own for not wishing to appear before a court, and I suppose that Hong, who, if he had appeared would have been asked if and why he made statements to Mr. Hastings which he afterwards denied to Mr. Dixon, and if it was true or untrue that he had participated with Mr. Dixon in embezzling the money of the firm had excellent motives for keeping out of the way. I do not know that his evidence would have been much use to either party had he actually come before us but it is certainly very regrettable that the Court has not had an opportunity of seeing him in the box. I come next to the alleged confession—can this be treated as corroboration of Wong Hui Tung's evidence? In my opinion it cannot. Without going any further into that confession at present, it is clear that a confession of having misappropriated money is no corroboration of a charge of improperly borrowing from a client. On the other hand an admission of misappropriating small sums only is an implicit denial of a charge of misappropriating \$500 which is a much larger amount. The other matter suggested as corroboration of the charge of misappropriation, was the evidence of Mr. Kent, cashier in Messrs. Hastings and Hastings. This witness stated that when the interim account was asked for he gave the client a copy of the ledger account upon the express orders of Mr. Dixon. Now the ledger account was obviously quite useless to Wong Hui Tung and he could learn nothing from it. It was suggested that Mr. Dixon purposely had this misleading statement supplied to the client in order to prevent the latter from seeing that he had not been credited with the \$500. Now Mr. Kent gave his evidence in a perfectly straightforward manner and he is probably an extremely competent cashier but his knowledge of Mr. Dixon did not seem to be very great and he struck me in the witness box as somewhat "puzzle-headed." Mr. Dixon denies that he ever told Kent to give a copy of the ledger account and I am not at all clear myself that though Mr. Kent believed himself to be speaking the truth the mistake was not really his own. In that event of course the suggested corroboration fails. Lastly there is the date July 23, 1908, when the \$500 was alleged to have been paid to Mr. Dixon. About that time it appeared from Mr. Dixon's statement in cross-examination that he had to find money for the payment of a passage and the inference suggested is that he would be therefore short of funds and less likely to be able to resist temptation. But I do not think the corroboration to be sufficiently direct—it does not go far enough. Whether Mr. Dixon was able to keep up his establishment with the means legitimately at his disposal I do not know. But that Mr. Dixon was not hard up on the ordinary meaning of these words in 1908 sufficiently appears from the fact that he had then \$4,000 out on mortgage. If he had to find money then in July he was not driven to dishonesty. He had merely to call in the money out on mortgage. All the suggested grounds of corroboration therefore fail. I must then reject the charges based on Wong Hui Tung's evidence. I do not for a moment suggest that he has committed perjury. But charges of this sort must be fully substantiated, and if this cannot be done they must be dismissed. I come now to the third charge, which rests on the evidence of Wan Hi—that he paid Mr. Dixon \$200 for balance of costs. It is admitted that the firm was never credited with this amount. Mr. Dixon states that on the 8th of January of this year he was retained by Wan Hi to defend a friend of the latter in the Police Court. It was agreed that \$50 should be paid for costs with a proviso for fuller payments in the event of the hearing lasting over one day. The sum of \$50 was paid at once and entered in the rough cash book by Mr.

Dixon as a payment on account. The case never came to a hearing, the charge eventually after one adjournment being withdrawn by the police. Mr. Dixon says that the balance of the agreed costs of \$50 was never demanded by him or paid by Wan Hi. It appears that Mr. Dixon had full authority to make arrangements as to costs and, if he thought fit, to remit the balance due of a sum agreed to be paid. Now Wan Hi states that having agreed for a sum of \$50 he paid \$30 immediately and that when the case was over he paid the balance of \$20 to Mr. Dixon in the presence of Tam Wing Kwong on the 13th or 14th of January at between three or four p.m. He says that Mr. Dixon put the money into a drawer and then went out. Wan Hi asked for a receipt but was told that it was unnecessary. Nothing turns on the absence of a receipt for it is admitted that no receipt was given for the \$30. Apparently it frequently happened that no receipt was given on the payment of these small amounts. Wan Hi's evidence is corroborated by that of Tam Wing Kwong, an interpreter of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings' office. He says that he was present when the \$50 was again when the \$50 was paid, and his account of what took place corresponds substantially with that of Wan Hi. Now Wan Hi had been called up by the police in the first instance and apparently been kept under surveillance up to the time he went into the witness box. It was suggested, not unreasonably, that he must have thought in the beginning that he was being called to account for the \$50 as for money he had failed to pay and his natural impulse in that event would be to adhere to the statement that he had actually paid it, whether he had in fact done so or not. That is that he would be afraid to contradict in the witness box the former statements he had made in the charge room. I am anxious to give the suggestion its proper weight. But we have to consider it along with the whole of the facts. The suggestion was to my mind disposed of by the manner of the witness' reply to a question from the Chief Justice. He answered in a perfectly straightforward manner that he was not afraid, and did not believe he was being required to pay again. He said that he knew he had paid the money and understood that the question was what someone else had done with it. I do not expect such frankness of demeanour from a man who knows that he is telling lies. It was further suggested that the witness had been got at by Tam before the Police saw him, but there is no evidence of this, and it was absolutely denied by Wong Hi, with whose demeanour I was, as I have said, very favourably impressed. As regards Tam Wong Kwong himself he admitted that he would have liked to get Hong back into the office and that he had spoken to Mr. Hastings on the subject. He further admitted that he knew that Mr. Dixon wished to bring in another man, one Lo, as interpreter, and that if Lo had come into the office he, Tam, would have resigned. It was suggested that this admission showed that Tam was an unreliable witness. The suggestion in fact comes to this, that Tam was so anxious to keep Lo out of the office that he has concocted a criminal conspiracy, supported by his own and other people's perjury to ruin Mr. Dixon, a trusted assistant who was shortly to become a partner in the firm. The motive assigned seems to me inadequate for such a course. The game was really not worth the candle. The witness was of course severely cross-examined. I watched his demeanour closely throughout and I must say that he seemed to me to be telling the truth. Is there any other evidence that can be treated as corroborative of this charge? This brings me to the confession alleged to have been made to Mr. Hastings and here I need add very little to the remarks of the learned Chief Justice, with which I entirely agree. At an interview of this sort both parties would naturally be somewhat agitated, and the most scrupulous man might easily after the lapse of some weeks be mistaken as to the precise words used. But it is quite clear that Mr. Hastings when he wrote to his brother on the following day had no doubt at all that Mr. Dixon had admitted the misappropriation of money. This letter was called for by Mr. Dixon's counsel, on his examination of Mr. Hastings. Again in his letter of March 31 he categorically repeated the admissions he says were made to him on the 26th of that month. When he saw Mr. Dixon again after receiving the letter from Messrs. Ewens and Harston he taxed him with these admissions and asked him what he meant by denying them. So Mr. Hastings' attitude was at any rate consistent throughout. I cannot doubt that he has accurately reported what he believed at the time to have said. What then of Mr. Dixon's position? An innocent man who knows that his record is clean finds himself suddenly confronted with an odious plot against his good name, and a fixed determination to have the matter thrashed out, and to clear his reputation at all costs. We find instead a spontaneous offer to leave the firm, abandoning his rights to a partnership and to the other advantages of his agreement and an undertaking offered not to take away clients of the firm—in return for what—a permission to be allowed to practise on his own account in the Colony. I do not think I am unfair to Mr. Dixon when I say that I should have expected a firmer attitude in the face of the calumny from a man of Mr. Dixon's character and ability. Again the foundation of the charges made against Mr. Dixon at the interview was the interpreter Hong and Hong was the only authority then named by Mr. Hastings. If the charges were false then Hong was a liar and a very despicable scoundrel. Yet this man was apparently the first person with whom Mr. Dixon put himself into communication and he thought it advisable to have a private interview at his own house before he even took counsel with his solicitor. It is with great regret that I am compelled to the conclusion that there was no mistake and that the confession is established against Mr. Dixon. Once this is accepted it strengthens the charge as to the \$50 which I must regard also as fully established. One matter in the complaint of the other; a confession corroborates the charge. The charge

illustrates the confession. The confession is of course fully before us—it is embodied in the affidavits, it has been gone into very fully in the evidence and it is a matter of which this Court is bound to take cognizance. We have then a painful duty to perform from which it is impossible for us to shrink and I concur in the opinion of the Chief Justice that Mr. Dixon must be suspended from practising in this Court for a term of three years. At the conclusion of the Puisne Judge's judgment, there was a short consultation between the presiding judges. The Chief Justice then announced that they agreed that Mr. Dixon should be suspended from practising in the Colony for three years. Mr. Calhoun applied for a stay of execution until such time as they could appeal to the Privy Council. Mr. Potter submitted that their Lordships had no power to stop their own order. His knowledge of no such case where a solicitor was found unfit to continue as an officer of the Court. He admitted the right to appeal but no stay of execution could be granted pending that appeal. It was unfair for the profession to allow Mr. Dixon to continue. Mr. Calhoun said that Mr. Dixon would undertake not to practise until appeal proceedings were over. Their only reason for adopting the course was on account of the stigma placed on Mr. Dixon's character. The Puisne Judge (To Mr. Calhoun)—We have expressed our opinion and delivered our judgment. What advantage would Mr. Dixon have if a stay of execution was granted? I don't quite see the point. Mr. Calhoun was heard to remark there was an advantage. The Chief Justice said it was impossible to compel Messrs. Hastings and Hastings to take Mr. Dixon in their employ. Mr. Calhoun—We are not asking for that. The Chief Justice—Then I may take it that you wish the judgment not to be placed in the records of the Court. Mr. Calhoun—That is exactly what we are asking for. The Chief Justice remarked about the difficulties of the position and ordered judgment not to be recorded until the Privy Council proceedings were over. A discussion arose as to the costs. The Chief Justice intimated that this question would be settled in the usual way by the Registrar.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE.  
English (Della) 7th inst., 3 p.m.  
Canadian (Montague) 7th inst.  
French (Calcutta) 8th inst.  
Australian (Tasman) 14th inst.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Chenau* left Shanghai on 4th inst., and is due here on 7th inst.  
The Apar Co.'s s.s. *Japan* from Yokohama and Kobe, left Kobe this morning, and may be expected here on 11th inst.  
The "Ben" Line s.s. *Banlarig*, from Lieke, Antwerp, Middlebro' and London left Singapore on 3rd inst., for this port.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Dilla* left Singapore for this port on 3rd inst., at 7.30 a.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here on 7th inst., at 3 p.m.  
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Montague* arrived at Shanghai at 5 a.m. on 4th inst., and left again at noon, same day for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on 7th inst.  
The M. M. Co.'s s.s. *Calcutta* left Saigon this morning, at 6 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here on 8th inst., and will leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.  
RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 4th July, 1909—  
Library, Museum.  
Non-Chinese..... 431  
Chinese..... 597  
Total..... 1,028

## To-day's Advertisements.

## COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

No. 402.  
IT is hereby notified that applications are invited from Europeans for the post of 3rd INTERPRETER at the Supreme Court. Salary commencing at \$950, but should applicant's qualifications justify it, a salary of \$1,680 may be given.  
A knowledge of Cantonese is essential, and preference will be given to candidates who have a knowledge of a second Chinese dialect. Applicants must be under 35 years of age. Applications accompanied by testimonials should be sent to the Registrar General before the 31st October, 1909.  
A. M. THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.  
Hongkong, 25th July, 1909. [519]

## FOR SALE.

BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFES, with SHIRT KEYS, Manufactured by The GODFREY and BOYCE MANUFACTURING CO. of Bombay. One Safe 5 feet by 3 feet 8 in. by 2 feet 6 in. 2 Safes each 2 feet 1 in. by 2 feet 7 in. by 2 feet 6 in.  
Also a few Large PADLOCKS for Godowns of the same Make.  
Also one OLIVER TYPEWRITER in good condition.  
Apply to—  
PHIROZSHA B. PETIT & Co.,  
4, Des Voeux Road.  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1909. [517]

## TO LET.

No. 10, KENNEDY ROAD, Electric Light installed.  
Apply to—  
N. S.,  
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1909. [518]

## Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.  
Fine Salted Australian PIGS' TROTTERS.  
96 Cents a Dozen.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1909. [580]

## ASAHI BEER.

SAPPHO BEER.

Obtainable everywhere.

MITSUI RUSSAN KAISHA, Sole Agents.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ..... \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertakers and Executors.

SHAW, TAYLOR & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1909.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes

1.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes

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5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes



## Shipping—Steamers.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

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Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

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"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH.	ALLAN LINE FRIDAY, AUG. 20TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 24TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, SEPT. 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUG. 14TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, OCT. 1ST.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, SEPT. 4TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects a Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of India" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons; Speed 23 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

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## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"YATSIHING"	TUESDAY, 6th July, Noon.
TIENSIN, WEIHAWEI & C.F.O. CHIPPING	"YATSIHING"	TUESDAY, 6th July, Noon.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA, POKSANG	"YATSIHING"	TUESDAY, 6th July, 3 P.M.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	"HINSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 7th July, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 9th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBANGA and USUAL	"CHUNANG"	SUNDAY, 11th July, Daylight.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 16th July, 4 P.M.
& MOJI	"KUTSANG"	FRIDAY, 30th July, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers "Kutsumaru" and "Kutsumaru" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,

Telephone No. 61, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1909.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To Sail
MANILA	"TEAN"	6th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YANGKOW"	8th July, 4 P.M.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & JOLO	"KATONG"	9th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHEHAN"	15th July, Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	15th July, 3 P.M.
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"KUEIKOW"	15th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	15th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	18th July, Daylight.
MANILA, ZAMBANGA and USUAL	"TAIYUAN"	19th July, 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports; DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANOI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloons.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chienan, Linan, Chihui), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines—\$46 single, \$80 return.

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## Shipping—Steamers.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUITQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU	5,000 tons gross	Sail 30th Aug. 1909, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	5,000 "	" 26th Oct. 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 "	" 10th Dec. 1909, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1909.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct trans-Pacific service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamer	Tons	Leaves
TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, SHIMIDZU AND YOKO.	"FITZPATRICK"	4,416	SATURDAY, 31st July.
HAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,178	28th Aug.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steaming passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates; Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS &amp; FORMOSA SERVICE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports; by the steamers to Shanghai.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOI	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at 10 A.M.
AND ANPING	"Captain K. Sugi"	" 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOI, FOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 8th July, at 10 A.M.
AND SHANGHAI	"Captain"	" 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOI & TAMSUI	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 11th July, at 10 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHO HU I MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passengers, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1909.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	BINGO MARU, Capt. A. Ohnishioka, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Daylight.
KAWACHI MARU, Capt. H. Petersen, Tons 6500		WEDNESDAY, 21st July, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA	TANGO VARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 8000	TUESDAY, 6th July, at 4 p.m.
AKI MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000		TUESDAY, 20th July, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE Via MANILA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 9th July, at Noon.
YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sakine, Tons 5000		FRIDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBÉ	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. W. A. Evans, Tons 5000	THURSDAY, 15th July.
KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU, Capt. C. H. Butler, Tons 6500	FRIDAY, 9th July, at 5 p.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sakine, Tons 5000	WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, Tons 9000	FRIDAY, 30th July, at 5 p.m.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU, Capt. K. Soyeda, Tons 4500	TUESDAY, 13th July.

† Cargo only.

‡ Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

## EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—

EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000-Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Kamo Maru	(Capt. F. L. Sommer)	About Wednesday, 28th July.
Mishima Maru	(Capt. A. E. Moses)	About Wednesday, 25th August.
Atsuta Maru	(Capt. W. Thompson)	About Wednesday, 22nd September.
Miyasaki Maru	(Capt. W. Bainbridge)	About Wednesday, 20th October.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

## CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

COMMERCING 1ST JUNE, ENDING 31ST AUGUST, 1909.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 4 months.

YOKOHAMA RETURN	KOBÉ RETURN	MOJI RETURN	NAGASAKI RETURN
1st Class..... \$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "..... \$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

Option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

For further particulars, apply to T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

## Shipping—Steamers.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CALEDONNIEN"

Captain Brunel, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about FRIDAY, the 9th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. DE CHAMPMORIN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE"

Captain W. O. Tyers, will be despatched as above on or about 11th July.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1909.

HONGKONG—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "ST. PATRICK" ... On 13th July, 1909.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"SEGURA"

Captain Hayes, will be despatched as above on or about 20th July.

The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel at cheap rates. She is specially adapted for service in the tropics, being fitted with refrigerating machinery, and electric fans in staterooms. Doctor and Stewardess are carried. Fare to London £35.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1909.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE

TO

SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT TO SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL FOURICHON"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and other above destinations on or about the 20th July, 1909.

For further particulars apply to

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamer

"KWONG TONG" ... Capt. E. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" ... Capt. M. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and officered by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

and

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 6, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1909.

## Shipping—Steamers.



## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)



## Shipping—Steamers.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.  
(Fiorio and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE  
AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail  
Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA,  
NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also  
VENICE and TRIESTE, ALL MEDITER-  
RANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and  
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAO.  
(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN  
GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA,  
VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and  
MALAGA)

## THE Steamship

"CAPRI."  
Captain Dini, will be despatched as above  
on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight  
and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,  
LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE  
AND YOKOHAMA.

## THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSIRE"  
will be despatched as above on or about the  
20th instant.

The attention of passengers is directed to  
the excellent accommodation provided by this  
vessel at cheap rates. The steamer is specially  
adapted for service in the tropics being fitted  
with electric fans in staterooms and refrigerat-  
ing machinery. A Doctor and Stewardess are  
carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1909.

## Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"SARDINIA,"  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,  
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,  
and delivery can be obtained, as soon as the  
Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 6th July, at  
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns for examination by the Consignees  
and the Company's representative at an  
appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here after which  
date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods  
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th June 1909.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"KLEIST"  
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
informed that their Goods, with the exception  
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being  
landed and stored at their risk into the  
Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of  
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence  
delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 6th of July, will be  
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 6th of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 10th  
of July, 1909, or they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the  
undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO  
Ex S.S. *Sachsen* from Smyrna via Naples,  
"Cabo" "Catania" via Port Said,  
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1909.

## FROM EUROPE.

## THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SLAVONIA,"  
Captain Peter, having arrived, Con-  
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to send  
in their Bills of Lading for countersignature  
by the Undersigned and to take immediate  
delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before TO-  
DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be  
landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous  
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-  
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.  
Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and  
expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here after which  
date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 8th inst., will be sub-  
ject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 7th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909.

## Intimations.

## LEE YEE

## HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1907.

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY  
LTD. have now 40,000 cubic feet of  
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.  
Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.  
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver  
perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

## COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. .... 1.9 1/16

Do demand ..... 1/9 1/2

Do 4 months' sight ..... 1/9 1/2

France—Bank T.T. .... 2 1/2

America—Bank T.T. .... 4 1/2

Germany—Bank T.T. .... 1.79 1/2

India T.T. .... 1.32 1/2

Do demand ..... 1.33 1/2

Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 ..... 7 1/2

Japan—Bank T.T. .... 8 1/2

Do demand ..... 8 1/2

30 days' sight San Francisco & New York, 4 1/2

4 months' sight do ..... 4 1/2

30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne ..... 1.9 1/2

4 months' sight do ..... 1.9 1/2

6 months' sight do ..... 2.2 1/2

4 months' sight Germany ..... 1.83 1/2

8 1/2 Silver ..... 23 13/16

Bank of England rate ..... 21 1/2

Switzerland ..... 21 1/2

## Shipping.

Arrivals.

Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,668, F. Sembill, 4th July,

Sandakan 28th June, Timber and Gen.—

M. & Co.

Vingchow, Br. s.s., 1,216, W. Fraser, 4th July,

Shanghai 1st July, Gen.—B. & S.

Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 4th July,

Singapore 3rd July, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Sexta, Ger. s.s., 922, N. Jensen, 4th July,

Singapore 27th June, Gen.—S. & Co.

Tijmah, Dut. s.s., 2,500, J. N. Bouman, 4th

July, Batavia via Biliton and Swatow 4th

July, Gen.—J. C. P. L.

Enroll, Br. s.s., 2,886, L. James, 4th July,

Salina Cruz 24th May, and Moji 28th July,

Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Tijmah, Dut. s.s., 3,061, N. van Wyck, 4th

July, from Moji, Coal and Gen.—

J. C. J. L.

Chunyang, Br. s.s., 1,418, H. E. Sawyer, 4th

July, Hongay 2nd July, Coal.—J. M. &

Co.

Linn, Br. s.s., 1,352, C. O. Williams, 4th

July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—B. & S.

Tourne, Fr. s.s., 3,104, G. Lancelotti, 4th

July, Shanghai 2nd July, Mails and Gen.—

J. C. J. L.

Yawata Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,816, T. Sekine, 5th

July, Melbourne via Sydney, 8th

June, Sleepy and Fukuoka, 8th

July, Gen.—Y. K.

Chiyeun, Chi. s.s., 1,177, C. Stewart, 5th July,

Shanghai 1st July, Gen.—C. M. S. N.

Co.

Sosui Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,119, T. Sugi, 5th

July, Anping 2nd July, Amoy 3rd, and

Swatow 4th, Gen.—O. S. K.

Scandia, Ger. s.s., 4,802, C. Dohren, 5th July,

Frochow 3rd July, Gen.—H. A. L.

Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 630, A. Hansen,

5th July, Pakhoi 2nd July, and Hoibow

5th, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Choshu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,104, T. Suroga, 5th

July, Swatow 4th July, Gen.—O. S. K.

Seneca, Br. s.s., 1,171, W. Grimes, 5th July,

Shanghai 1st July, Gen.—S. O. Co.

Yatsing, Br. s.s., 1,424, M. Courtney, 5th

July, Canton 4th July, Ballast.—J. M. &

Co.

Kaifong, Br. s.s., 987, C. Lindberg, 5th July,

Cebu, P.I. 1st July, Gen.—B. & S.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Tijmah, for Swatow.

Tijmah, for Canton.

Vingchow, for Canton.

Haitan, for Hongay.

Dryad, for Bangkok.

Mandarin Maru, for Miki.

Frya, for Hongay.

Maori King, for Chinwangtao.

Maori, for Hoibow.

Ta'wa, for Mauritius.

Do arrive

July 4.

Haitan, for Swatow.

Refshuri, for Swatow.

Muchew, for Bangkok.

Cambyet, for Moji.

Huichow, for Canton.

Quinto, for Saigon.

Chiphing, for Canton.

July 5.

Linn, for Shanghai.

Tijmah, for Macassar.

Vingchow, for Canton.

Per Seta, from Singapore—301 Chinese.

Per Seta Maru, from Anping, &c.—Mr. H.

O. Best.

Per Vingchow, from Shanghai—Messrs.

Maricouma, Cavalier, Ward, McAllan and

Ling.

Per Yawata Maru, from Australian Ports for

Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wilson and

child, Messrs. H. D. Snyder, J. Wilkinson,

Goodman, H. J. Dickinson, Mrs. E. L. Mal-

terson, Master D. Malterson, and Mrs. A. Fre-

mont. For Nagasaki—Mrs. N. Kai. For

Kobe—Messrs. E. Ruets, M. Soler, B. K.

Rosler, Mrs. O. Schuster, Mr. and Mrs. Geo.

Dalbeault, and Mr. Oga. For Yokohama—

Messrs. A. J. Johnson, C. A. Ross, H. A.

Copper, Mr. G. J. Knight, Mr. S. Smith,

Mrs. M. Egan, Messrs. C. A. Little, Geo.

Lusson and E. A. Gossely.

Per Kaifong, from Cebu—Mr. S. Stephen,

Chinese, and 147 Filipinos.

Per Tourane, from Hongkong from Kobe—

Mrs. Garreau, from Shanghai—Mrs. Nelson,

Messrs. Blanchet, Bribosia, Mrs. James,

Messrs. T. Wro, T. T. Yat and servant, and

Mrs. Shuller. For Saigon from Yokohama—

Messrs. Mahe and servant, and Revert. From

Kobe—Mrs. T. Kawaguchi, from Shanghai—

Mr. Cohen, 4 French Sailors, and 18 Soldiers.

For Singapore from Kobe—Mr. A. Baker, and

Mrs. Sonyama Hata. From Shanghai—Mr.

and Mrs. Otto Sorek, Messrs. Yu Zo Hai, Yu

Si Kou, Hotchand, and 1 Indian servant. For

Colombo—Mr. A. Spender. From Yokohama

for Port Said—Mr. Sanchez. For Marseilles—

Mrs. Castin. From Shanghai—Messrs. Bi-

chet, Delaport, J. and Y. Lamour, Bohemer,

Tomassons, P. Oger, H. Remouill, Mr. and

Mrs. Verard, Mr. and Mrs. Petit, Mr. Sarret,

Mrs. R. Erstrin, 10 French Sub-Officers, and 2

Sailors.

Passengers departed.

Per Empress of China, for Shanghai, &c.—

Mr. Pagelet, Miss Beattie, Mrs. L. Van

Comp, Miss H. M. Boyd, Mrs. C. Gibson,

Capt. E. E. Thatcher, Mr. C. Richardson,

Mr. and Mrs. B. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Van den

Busch, Mrs. E. Hayes, Mrs. J. P. Young-

lood, Mrs. C. L. Howler, Mrs. B. C. Coke,

Mrs. E. Cartwright, Messrs. R. Bricke, C.

Owring, W. A. Sear, E. Owen, L. D. Hargis,

W. R. McSeachen, W. W. Purdue, Mr. and

Mrs. J. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. R.

Lawrence, Miss Haller, Messrs. H. E. Young

and D. McNeill.

Per Zaffra, for Manila—Messrs. E. E. Grant,

J. McCarthy, D. Sandborn, S. A. Lane, Quong

Chin, C. A. Graves, Jan Ting Fat, Lim Chiong

Sing, Lim Kam Shi, Y. Yuen, Quong Wong

Sing, Qai Yong, Tan Hong Nip, Ng So, Koog

Man Tong, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ferguson and

child, Messrs. Ho So, Lu Chui Pui, G. B. So,

Suy Kee, Yee Tee, Ong Cha, and 4 Filipinos.

Shipping Reports.

Str. Seneca, from Shanghai—Fine weather.

Str. Chiyen, from Shanghai—Fine weather

throughout.

Str. Tijmah, from Batavia and Biliton—

Fair weather.

Str. Vingchow, from Shanghai—Fine weather



## SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KAPOOR &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
<b>BANKS.</b>							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$250,000	\$2,000,234	Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/81 = \$16.024	4 1/2 % \$1,030 sales London £26.15/
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	£7	£6	£4,000 \$150,000	\$10,223	5s (London 3/6) for 1903	5 1/2 %
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$129,777 \$115,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$105 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277	Tls. 160,312	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 % Tls. 108 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$197,748 \$105,449 \$68,169	\$4,464,911	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 % \$837 1/2 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$14,425 \$100,000	\$7,767	\$12 and bonus 5/- for 1907	7 1/2 % \$230
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	0,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$138,663 \$15,803	\$375,341	\$5 and bonus 5/- for 1907	7 1/2 % \$112 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,418,273	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8 % \$345 buyers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$24	\$7,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	7 % \$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$50,000	Nil	2/- for year ending 30.6.1908	7 % \$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$50,000 \$50,000 \$70,428 \$15,344	\$29,270	Final of 1/- making 2/- for 1908	7 1/2 % \$33 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$10,000 \$10,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = 5/- 154	4 % \$66
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1/- making Tls. 3/- for 1908 Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	7 1/2 % Tls. 51 sellers Tls. 53 1/2 buyers 60/- ex div.
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£100,000 £100,000	£28,817	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 % \$16
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$3,121	\$0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	3 1/2 % \$15 1/2
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 481,499 Tls. 44,100 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 2,285	Final of Tls. 1/- making Tls. 2/- for 1908	11 % Tls. 45 buyers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$5,850	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 % \$140
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$155,833	\$3 for 1897	5 % \$15 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3/- for year ending 31.8.08	5 % Tls. 260 sales
<b>MINING.</b>							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £1,000,000	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 % Tls. 16 1/2 sellers
Robt Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	£1,238,99 £1,238,99	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	5 % \$9 sellers
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$45,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	5 % \$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$50,806 \$40,000	\$50,108	Final of \$1/- making 3/- for 1907	5 % \$57 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$187,078	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	12 1/2 % \$69 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 13,748	Interim of Tls. 2/- for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 1/2 % Tls. 82
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 607,357 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 % Tls. 163
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 % Tls. 104 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$750,000	Dr. 4,222	\$2/- for year ending 30.6.07	5 % \$10
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$750,000	\$14,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	5 % 168 ex n.f. ss.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$54,975	\$895	Final of \$3 making 36 for 1908	5 % \$101 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000 \$21,172	\$16,475	Final of \$3/- making 3/- for 1908	6 1/2 % \$91 buyers
Hampden Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$41,361	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 % \$30
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$278	\$1/- for 1908	5 % \$120 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,531,045 Tls. 33,000	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	6 1/2 % \$461
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,068	Final of \$2 making 34 for 1908	8 1/2 %
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4 1/2 % Tls. 133
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,939 \$20,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 % \$81 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	5 % Tls. 88 sellers
Lao-kong-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	5 % Tls. 109 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 21,172	Tls. 15,921	Tls. 50 for 1906	5 % Tls. 375
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,000	12/6	12/6	\$1,500	£648	1/10/- per share for 1907 = 1.037	10 % \$102
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000	Nil	\$1.20 or 1908	8 % \$141
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$51,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	5 % \$7 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$18,000	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 % \$9.60 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$300,000	\$48	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 % \$16 1/2 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000	\$3,756	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 % \$9 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000	\$1,000	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 % \$12
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000	\$8,957	\$2 for year ending 29.2.09	9 1/2 % \$21 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 % \$20 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	\$7,616	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908	12 1/2 % \$155 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$20,000	\$8,790	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	8 1/2 % \$15
Maaschappel tot Mijne Bosch en Landbouw- plaat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 63,914	Tls. 216,682	Final Quarterly div. of Tls. 12/- for account 1909	4 % Tls. 1,085
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$2,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 % \$14 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	Ps. 18,640	None	3 % \$3
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,200,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 % Tls. 113 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,800 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 % Tls. 166 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	18,850	£20	£20	Tls. 220,000	Tls. 23,038	Final of 3/- making 46/- for 1908	5 % Tls. 415 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$36,602	None	8 % \$4
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$136	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	5 % \$5 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6/- for year ending 30.4.07	5 % Tls. 94 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$35,000	\$1,360	60 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 % \$13 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$200,000 \$25,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	6 1/2 % \$4 sellers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$20	\$20	\$1,800,000	\$3,995		
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none			

\*These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

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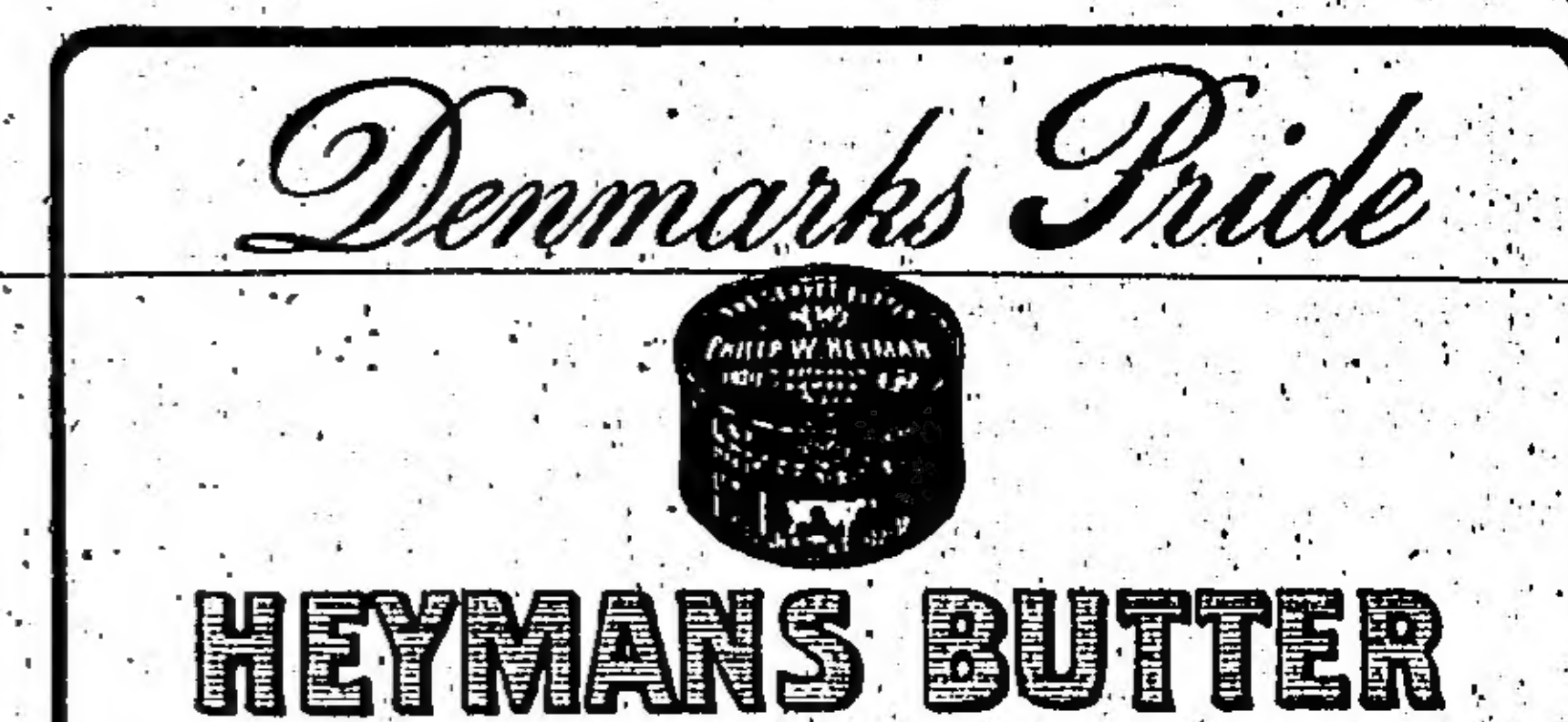
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